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In Science for April 25 last (37.633-634) there was an interesting and favorable review of a book of importance to students of the Classics—Robert Munro's *Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe* (The Macmillan Co., 1912. 507 pages. \$5.50). Part of the review is reproduced here:

The volume is divided into two parts, the first treating of Anthropology, Palaeolithic Man in Europe, with supplementary chapter in the Transition Period, the second of Prehistoric Archaeology, Terremare, and their Relation to Lacustrine Pile-structure. The volume covers a ground which no other English one duplicates, that of Solla being more closely related to the first part, and that of T. E. Peet to the second.

... The more important of his solutions of the problematic are probably these:

Pithecanthropus erectus represents a type, not necessarily intermediate between man and the monkeys, but one in which the erect posture had been assumed though the head-form of *Homo sapiens* had not completely evolved—"the seeming difference being due to the different standpoints from which the phenomena are contemplated". A *hiatus* between the palaeolithic and neolithic in England must be assumed, the so-called mesolithic forms being incomplete neoliths; it is probably to be accounted for on the assumption that palaeolithic man was driven out by the cold and the glaciers, to take refuge with the cave-men of France with whom he could easily communicate over the land now covered by the English Channel. Likewise, palaeolithic men of Jersey could so communicate. The dual cultures found in the eastern and western parts of the Po Valley, respectively, are explained on the supposition that "the terramaricoli in their migration southwards took possession of these native villages, and lived in their hut-habitations, finding them as comfortable as their own pile-structures. If there was an emigration of terramara folk from Emilia to south Italy, who ultimately became the actual founders of Rome, surely they must have left some traces of their journey behind them. If so, what are these traces? To me the answer is not far to seek: they are scattered along the Adriatic slopes in the numerous hut-villages and cave-dwellings, which are described as containing unquestioned remains of terramara civilization". To this the classical archaeologist will retort: *If there was such an emigration.*

The chapter describing Structures Analogous to Terramare in Other European Countries is most welcome, for we do not have a substitute in English.

The volume will appeal both to specialists, who will find it valuable for references, illustrations, and descriptive material, and to the lay reader who wishes to have in easy, comprehensive form the latest results in European prehistoric archaeology.

THE LATIN LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN COLLEGES

In the spring of 1908 a circular letter was sent to the heads of the Latin Departments of all the Colleges in Wisconsin, proposing a League of these institutions for the support of Latin. In November, 1909, as the result of a second circular, a meet-
 was held in the Auditorium, Milwaukee. In March, 1910, representatives of the Latin Departments of six Colleges, Beloit, Carroll, Lawrence, Milton, Milwaukee-Downer, and Ripon, filed articles of incor-

poration with the Secretary of State of Wisconsin and received a charter under the laws of that State. In the meantime the Regents of the University of Wisconsin had voted to "act as Trustee for the Latin League Fund which this League proposes to establish, the money to be placed with the University Trust Funds and the income to be paid annually upon the order of the officers of the League".

An attempt was then made to secure a permanent endowment fund of \$5,000. In August, 1911, Mr. Felix Wettengel wrote to the officers of the League saying that if they would raise \$2,500 he would give an equal sum. In this way the needed \$5,000 was obtained.

The income of the fund is to be offered annually as a prize to be won in competitive examinations in Latin conducted by the Latin Department of the University of Wisconsin. All students of the Colleges that compose the League may try the examinations. Beside the cash prize three medals are awarded, in gold, silver, and bronze. The examinations cover Sight Translation of Latin and Latin Composition; each examination is to last two hours.

The first contest was held on April 11, 1913, and was won by a student of Milwaukee-Downer College. The trophy cup for the College that makes the best showing went to Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin, an instance of poetic justice in that the cup had been given by a graduate of that College.

A PLEA FOR GREEK

Last spring The New York State Classical Teachers' Association circulated the following plea for Greek, written, at the request of the Association, by Professor H. H. Yeames, of Hobart College, Geneva, New York:

The stimulating paper read at our last meeting by Professor J. I. Bennett of Union College, Shall We Let High School Greek Die? (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 6.210-212) and the able discussion of the topic by Professor Edward Fitch of Hamilton College, Professor G. D. Kellogg of Union College, Principal H. L. Russell of Owego Academy, and Dr. Mason D. Gray of the East High School, Rochester, suggest certain points of interest to us all. Every teacher of Latin should feel that he has a definite mission as an apostle of Greek, to rouse an interest in the subject, and to steer every possible student of intellectual ability in that direction. At one High School an honor list is posted of first-year Latin students who are eligible to take Greek, and every first-year Latin student is expected to learn the Greek alphabet. In some High Schools the Greek students are banded into a sort of fraternity, known as the Agora, a society with interscholastic relations. In some schools the classical department cooperates with the English department in the production of Greek plays in English; this is an admirable means of directing the dramatic interest that seems to be a recognized part of normal American school life into the channels of literary and archaeological study. Above all, whatever influence our Association can exert should be used to secure for